

THE OUTLOOK OF THE WORLD.—This year has been prolific of physical and political calamities. There has been distress of nations and perplexity, the sea and the waves roaring. Volcanoes have been active, and tidal waves in remote parts of the world have put forth destructive energy. In our own country, violent storms and tornadoes have been frequent. In Persia, there has been, according to the latest accounts, a severe famine, although the representatives of Persia in London but recently denied it. Added to all this are late reports that floods and hail storms have ruined the fertile fields of Southern Hungary. One-third of the district of Banat, the granary of the Austrian empire, is under water. These lands had in former times been waste marshes. They were reclaimed by the construction of dams under the reign of the Empress Maria Theresa, and made the most fertile fields of Hungary. But now the country has returned to its original condition, for a culpably negligent administration has turned a deaf ear to the pleadings of the peasantry. It failed to repair the dam, and thus caused the calamity. The cholera has, for the last two years, been lingering in Russia, though it has been attempted to exclude the knowledge of its existence from all but the officials of the Imperial Government. Whilst plague, famine and tempest have thus been abroad in the world, wars and rumors of war have been scourging Europe. France is panting and well-nigh breathless from the exhaustion of a great struggle and the humiliation of a terrible defeat, whilst many homes in Germany are dark with the bereavements by which the triumph has been won. In Russia, armies are gathering and drilling and navies preparing, in anticipation of hostile movements—the East and the West looking for and fearing the impending blow. In Spain, a weak young King is in trouble with his people, and there is a deficit in the national exchequer. Italy and Rome are at loggerheads, and the Pope is deprived of his temporalities. Turkey, in fear of everybody, and able to trust no one, is on the point of open rupture with the rebellious Egyptian Khedive, and the Khedive himself is cultivating the friendship of the great powers, in order to secure strong backing for his expected conflict. In England, a great though peaceful revolution is going on, but the "Battle of Dorking" has revealed a degree of weakness and incompetency which throws shadows over the future. In the religious world, also, there are shakings and convulsions. Our own country, for a time, has a breathing spell, and politically is comparatively quiet, with only election campaigns and heavy taxes to disturb our tranquillity.

The creators of poverty are becoming more and more numerous in all our large cities. Legion is too weak a word to express their prevalence, and moral statistics stand abashed at their impious effrontery and insolent greed. A benevolent society at San Francisco publishes a census of the poverty producers and dead weights of that city of the Golden Gate. They are thus set down: 2,400 grog-shops, 3,000 thieves, 6,000 lewd women and 5,000 idlers, or 16,400 in all, directly engaged in "creating poverty." This is a pretty bad showing for a city of 150,000 inhabitants. If the statement were made concerning Washington, we would feel less surprise, as there are good State and Federal reasons for supposing Washington, in proportion to its population, more largely cursed than any other city with the poverty manufacturing classes above referred to. Recently a number of female missionaries went out among the soiled doves of that city, and their report of the moral destitution of the Federal capital is truly alarming. According to the publications made in this connection, the grave and reverend seigniors there assembled, leave all compunctions of conscience, and especially those which shield the domestic virtues, at their other homes, and riot in fleshly lusts and fraudulently acquired lucre with terrible "looseness." We trust that Frisco will set an example to Washington in the mending of her ways. In both, the road that leadeth to destruction is undoubtedly too broad.

Fashion in Paris is never at a loss to turn every sensation to advantage. Even the sorrows and disasters which have lately overtaken that city have furnished its exponents with something which may be made useful. Dry goods and artificial flowers of a color called *Paris brulee*, *Anglaise*, "Paris burned," is now the fashion in the French capital, whose motto seems to be, notwithstanding all reverses, "I'll be gay and happy still."

SOUTH CAROLINA MONUMENT ASSOCIATION, COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 15, 1871.

At the last meeting of the Executive Board of the South Carolina Monument Association, held in Columbia, it was unanimously resolved that a bazaar should be held in Columbia during the month of November; the proceeds of which bazaar shall be used to aid in the erection of a monument to the Confederate dead of South Carolina. Through the kindness of the President of the South Carolina Agricultural Society, sufficient space for the bazaar has been assigned at the Fair Grounds, and the bazaar will be held at the same time as the Agricultural Fair—from the 5th to the 10th November. Feeling assured that more good can be accomplished by a combined effort of this kind than by any individual exertion, however well directed, we earnestly appeal to the women of the State to help us in our work. Up to this time every call for aid has been most generously responded to, both by South Carolinians residing outside of the State, as well as by those who are among us to see the progress of our work. Being convinced, therefore, that we have but to represent our cause for all to contribute gladly to its success, we ask the public interest in its behalf. Contributions of all kinds will be acceptable. Boxes must be marked "S. C. Monument Bazaar," and the name of the District from which the articles come should be put on each box. All contributions to be sent to one of the Committee of Arrangements.

Special Committee of Arrangements and Superintendence.—Mrs. John T. Darby, Mrs. W. H. Gibbes, Miss Martin, Miss LaBorde.

Executive Committee S. C. Monument Bazaar.—The officers and Board of Directors of the South Carolina Monument Association.

Full particulars of arrangements for each day will be published in the daily paper at the time of the bazaar.

Papers throughout the State are requested to copy.

A special despatch to the Savannah Advertiser says:

A statement has been prepared showing that Mrs. Mary Connolly, the wife of the Comptroller, had, up to Wednesday last, in her own name, \$4,500,000 in registered United States bonds, \$500,000 of which she transferred to her son-in-law, Joel Fithian. It is said that Mrs. Connolly also holds \$3,500,000 in unregistered United States bonds, making \$8,000,000 in all. But, however this may be, the statement as to the registered bonds is, beyond all doubt, true, and there is good ground for hope that the whole of the \$4,500,000 will ultimately be recovered back to the city. The facts were laid before ex-Judge Barrett on Saturday last. He has been formally retained in the matter, and will give an opinion within a very short time as to whether an action will lie.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL FOR NEW COTTON.—Our merchants in the cotton trade intending to afford shippers first class facilities to send forward the new crop to Liverpool, will commence at once by offering the best steam freight room by the British steamship Millbank, just here from England, via St. John's, (N. B.) consigned to Messrs. Watson & Hill. The Millbank is an Al British iron propeller, built near Sunderland, in 1868, and is a splendid specimen of a British merchantman, looks capable for any work, and will place 3,000 bales of cotton in the Liverpool market in short time. Her commander, John Hunter Smith, is a skilled and experienced seaman, and shippers in the neighboring cities of Savannah, Augusta and interior points will find this one of the best chances of the year.—*Charleston Courier*.

THE WRECKERS' HARVEST.—The recent gale off the Florida coast has supplied that adventurous and lawless class known as wreckers with an unusual run of business. From all parts of the coast they are swarming to the Eastern shore, and loading themselves down with the goods, wares and merchandise cast upon the beach from the numerous wrecks. This plundering has been carried to such an extent that the agent of the underwriters in that State has been compelled to call the United States cavalry into requisition, and proposes to search every house on the coast, with the view of recovering the stolen property.

A difficulty occurred in Jefferson County, Ga., a few weeks ago, between a white man, named Joseph Coleman, and a negro, named Bug Pierce, in which the former was killed. The negro had committed some crime, and a posse was ordered to arrest him; he resisted, and Coleman was the sufferer. The negro escaped and turned up in Washington City. He was there arrested by Government officials and sent back. On the way, a party of disguised men took the prisoner away from the guard and "lost" him. The soldiers in charge were advised to leave—which they did, at a double-quick.

RATTLE-SNAKE.—On Monday, of last week, Mrs. Joel Corley, who resides about two miles from our village, chopped the head off of a rattle-snake with a hoe. The snake measured four and a half feet, and had ten rattles and a button. When discovered, it was in the yard near the house.

The Washington Patriot says there is not a hoarse of ill-character in Washington City that is not run by the police. The license is given in the way of protection, and the pay for the same is exacted in the shape of black-mail.

There were 40 deaths in Charleston for the week ending the 16th—whites 20; colored 20.

KU KLUX THROWN INTO THE SHADE.—For systematic cruelty to orphan children commend us to the Rev. Mr. Van Epps, of the "Susquehanna Valley House," a benevolent institution, located at Binghamton, New York. The fact has been brought to light that a little child, a homeless, unprotected orphan, of the tender age of nine years, had, night and day for four weeks, worn, not about his leg or arm, as in prison hardened convicts are compelled to do, but around his neck, an iron chain, riveted fast, the other end of which was attached to a white oak clog, two feet two inches long and four and a half inches square, weighing sixteen pounds, and was only relieved from this cruel condition by escaping into the streets of the city. The boy was taken to the city jail where the rivets were filed away, and his neck released. A Mrs. Parker, who had two children at this institution, says Van Epps introduced most extraordinary modes of punishment, all of them brutal in the extreme. She has seen little boys and girls taken and stripped of all their clothing, placed in the cellar and then showered with water cold from the well for several minutes at a time, until the little things were almost dead. Van Epps has, for the slightest offences, ordered the shoes and stockings off the children in the winter, and forced them to walk in the snow for an hour at a time. He inflicted this horrible treatment upon a boy who had just recovered from a severe illness. Mrs. Buckman has seen a little boy forced to hold a heavy chain upon his head a long time, and all for trivial offences. She says Van Epps' theory is that the children at the Home being paupers they must be treated as such, and not be permitted to think that they are as good as children who do not live by charity. Had these monstrous outrages, which throw those of the mystical Ku Klux in the shade, been committed in South Carolina, and were these poor orphans negroes instead of white children, how Radicalism would howl; how eloquent would Senator Scott grow in demanding that martial law should be declared and enforced for the protection of these innocents; and how readily would Grant comply with this demand, and hold the State still firmer under the bayonet until after the election in 1872.

SOUTHERN CONNECTIONS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL.—We make the following extract from a circular issued by the President of the North Carolina Railroad Company. After alluding to the lease of the North Carolina Road to the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company, Mr. Smith says:

It is now well understood that the capital and enterprise of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad have become largely interested in the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company, and supports its well known efforts to pass its line through to the Air-Line Road and other leading connections South of Charlotte. Backed by this new and powerful combination, the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company renewed their offers for your line, rather than enter the heavier and final contests with you by the investment of further capital in a parallel road which, once invested, must forever remain our competitor. The Air-Line Railroad from Charlotte to Atlanta, under the control of the Richmond and Danville Railroad, thus reinforced, is being rapidly completed. A majority of the stock of the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad Company has been recently bought by a combination of the same interests. Having secured this key, as soon as they assume control of that road, it would be in their power to cut off all through passengers and freights, and thereby reduce our income below the possibility of regular dividends. A great thoroughfare will, undoubtedly, now be organized through our State. Freights will be cheaper all along its line, immigration will be encouraged, our towns and cities built up, and many great and permanent advantages will flow from the introduction of the large capital which will seek our State through the influences controlled by or identified with the lessees of this road. Their power, purposes and advantages of situation referred to, we could neither ignore nor control. The question was, how best to meet them as to protect and secure your interests and those of the people of the State.

AN OLD STORY RE-TOLD.—A correspondent furnishes us with an account of the following incident, which has just occurred in a garrison town on the banks of the Rhine. On a certain day last week, a party of German officers were dining together, when a dispute—said to be about a lady—arose between two of them. Words ran so high that finally both declared they could only be satisfied by bloodshed, and, as duelling is not allowed, they adopted another horrible means of ending their quarrel. It was agreed that they should stake their lives on a throw of the dice, and which ever threw the lowest number was bound by his word of honor to blow his own brains out. The unlucky number was thrown by a brave young officer who had gone through the late campaign with distinction, and had been rewarded with the Iron Cross. He at once prepared for his fate by writing a letter to his colonel, who happened to be absent, and making his will, and then, the very same evening, fulfilled his melancholy promise. His death and the military funeral he was given created a little excitement in the town, but, apparently, the feeling uppermost in the minds of the inhabitants was that expressed by the landlord of the hotel, who said to me, "It was a very funny duel." The other actor in the tragedy discussed the event quite calmly the next day in the table d'hôte room.—*London Times*.

Nations can stand a great deal of war. Since 1370, (five centuries,) France has been engaged in war, civil and foreign, 326 years.

CHINESE LABOR IN THE SOUTH.—The New York Journal of Commerce publishes a letter from its "Commissioner at the South" on the subject of Chinese labor in that section. There are over 2,000 Chinese at work on the plantations and in the sugar mills of Louisiana. They are kindly treated there. Louisiana does not seem to imitate the Golden State in her treatment of this class of laborers. The Journal's correspondent visited the Chinese at their laborers, and interviewed employers and men. One proprietor, Amos B. Merrill, of Boston, owning a large sugar plantation, who employs 160 Chinese, says he would rather have good, reliable negroes who would stay with him, but that Chinamen are good, careful workers, except the California Chinamen, (apparently corrupted by contact with Christians,) who are tricky generally, and run away. Mr. Merrill has lost money by them, and he speaks of them as all heathen, and entirely destitute of moral principle. At the same time, he believes Chinese labor would be a great thing in Louisiana. Mr. Williams, of Bayou la Fourche, who has 108 Chinese working on sugar, is delighted with them. Mr. E. J. Forstall, of St. James' Parish, a French creole of superior intelligence, who works thirty Chinese, is greatly pleased with them, and is willing to subscribe for their importation in large numbers, believing they are greatly needed in the South. Others have similar favorable testimony. There is good feeling between the Chinese and the colored men, and they work together amicably. Mr. Merrill, above referred to, is the only planter who said a word to the correspondent against Chinese labor, and even he is in favor of Chinese immigration. Mr. James, of Baton Rouge, who has 150 working at night in the penitentiary factory, says they are invaluable as factory hands. The Chinese are greatly desired, especially in the cotton sections. It would seem, on the whole, that the importation of Chinese to the South is thus far a highly successful enterprise, and likely to assume larger proportions in a direct form, the principal complaint thus far being against the Chinese from California, who appear to be a bad medley of Chinese and American vices. What has injured the California Chinese, however, works the same mischief in Louisiana—that is, contact with cities. With some employed so near New Orleans as to be affected by their vicious attractions, considerable difficulty eventually ensued, and they had to be dispensed with. In the rural districts they are admirable.

THE WAR FOR THE RHINE FRONTIER. A new book, called "The War for the Rhine Frontier," has just been published by Col. Rustow, formerly in the Prussian service, which is likely to cause much comment, on account of the views it takes of the causes of French discomfiture, showing that it was not merely want of organization in the French army. Col. Rustow, while admitting the superior discipline and handling of the Prussians, declares that numerical discrepancy had more to do with the result than has been supposed. At the outset, on this authority, Germany mustered in field troops 518,000 men, with 1,506 guns, while France had but 285,000 men, with 984 guns. Germany had 161,000 reserves, as against the 91,000 of France. As garrison troops, again, Germany had 187,000 men, for which France had no equivalent, as the Garde Mobile was not organized. At Wissembourg, says Col. Rustow, the Germans had 20,000 men engaged, while Douay's opposing division was only 8,000 strong; and the French, while completely surprised, fought three hours and only lost one gun. At Worth, McMahon had only 35,000 men engaged, while the "German troops who really came into action were 75,000 infantry and cavalry." The numbers at Vionville were nearly equal, and the battle was "drawn," since both parties bivouacked on the field. At Gravelotte, the Germans had "at least 200,000" against half that number of their opponents, &c. We do not know whether Col. Rustow's figures can be entirely substantiated; but it has always been known that there was large disparity of numbers. That the Colonel's statements will soothe French national susceptibility is quite probable.

James Stephens, who humbugged the Irish North, a year or two ago, with the idea of taking Ireland, and has been luxuriating ever since in the French capital, arrived at New York in the *Perriere*, last week, and will set up in the wine business, leaving Fenianism to take care of itself.

School Notice. MISS WADE will resume the exercises of her SCHOOL on MONDAY, the 2d of October. thine 3

School Notice. THE exercises of Mrs. S. B. PECK'S SCHOOL will be resumed on MONDAY, October 2. th2*

Union Council No. 5, R. & S. M. A REGULAR CONVOCACTION will be held THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, in Masonic Hall. By order of the T. I. G. M. H. E. BRUCE, Recorder. 1

New Mackerel. WHOLE, Half Barrels and Kits Nos. 1, 2 and 3, Boston inspection, just received and for sale much lower than at any time since the "little unpleasantness." E. HOPE. Sept 17

For Sale. 1,000,000 FEET OF LUMBER. Parties can be supplied at reasonable rates by applying to JOHN E. GYLES, At Hope's store. Sept 2

Refined Oil. COTTON SEED REFINED OIL, by the gallon or barrel. Also, in glass, pints and quarts. For sale low. E. HOPE.

The rally for Temperance Hall, &c., will positively take place on the 10th November. You may secure a valuable prize by purchasing a ticket in the Columbia Co-operative Building Association.

CONSIGNEES BY SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD, September 20, 1871.—F. J. Brown, Capt. W. P. Martin, H. Solomon, J. S. Campbell, E. Hope, Bryan & McC., Porter & S. P. Oantwell, R. O. Shiver & Co., A. Palmer, F. W. Wing, M. Davis & Co., C. D. Eberhardt, Lybrand & Son, L. O. Carpenter, J. Agnew & Son, J. F. Flaughan & Co., Fagan Bros., John Meighan, W. B. Stanley, Jacobs & H., M. H. Berry, R. D. Senn & Son, S. C. H. Baldwin, J. C. Copeland & B., Mrs. Kelly, W. H. Jones, W. Gorman, L. Cass Carpenter, J. M. Frick, D. Epstein, A. Civil, T. Hyman, B. F. Griffin, Lorick & L., E. M. Weston, Sam. Jones, Polly McIver, Preston Bynum, Jack Taylor, Jack Wilson, Brem, B. & Co., S. B. Massey, T. M. Dobson & Co., C. H. Bronecke, James Aiken, A. W. Smith, R. S. Desportes, Woodward & L., McMaster & B., D. Lauderdale, J. McIntyre & Co., Ladd, Bro. & Co., F. Elder, J. O. Boag, J. Larkon, W. R. Cochran, A. P. Miller, A. F. Hendrix, Merritt & M., Merritt & P., J. A. May, P. Nail, J. Turner & Son, J. Ransforth, E. B. & Co., J. E. Curtis, J. Weyman, W. G. Kerughan & Co., M. A. Market, W. H. Hardin, J. Quattlebaum, J. M. Print, J. T. D. Coleman & Co., J. W. Anderson, J. M. Herndon, Z. L. White, W. Z. McGhee & Co., G. W. Shell, Mills & Co., S. R. Todd, J. Cathey, T. W. Davis, Coan & Z., W. C. Humphries & Bro., Ferguson & M., Swandale & J., Gaines & B., J. H. Oldham, J. A. David, A. L. Duncan, W. Boman & Co., J. C. Alexander, J. R. Cochran, S. Bleckley, W. H. Nardin & Co., J. D. McD., A. J. Stringer, J. J. & W. H. M., R. Clinkscales, W. F. Barr & Co., P. K. McCully, Martin & H., B. F. Crayton & Son, McG. & B., C. A. Reed, S. M. Pegg, N. K. & J. P. Sullivan, Sharp & T., W. H. Wellford & Co., D. Bieman, Whitmire & S., Long & R., Cherry & B., Crayton & S., W. D. Warren, Peudleton M'Fg Co., Carter & V., B. W. Bell, Thompson & H., Lee & C., P. K. Davis & Co., Sarter & B., McK Johnson, J. R. Hair, W. Mure, J. T. Hill & Co., J. F. Malloy, Spartanburg & U. R. R. T. McNally, Spears & C., Foster & W., B. W. Tenip, Rice, R. & Co., J. B. Jeter, J. S. Sims, J. A. Lee, J. T. H. White, J. Walker & Co., Foster & J., McAbby, Bro. & Co., A. Schoppaul, J. A. Jarnett, Cox & M., B. D. Dean, Cox & A., Carpenter & C., J. A. Sherard, A. P. Hubbard, B. F. Crayton & Bro., McG. & B., W. F. B. & Co., A. J. Hart, Sullivan & Son, J. A. David, W. D. Goodwin, B. M. Winstock, W. W. G. C. M., Fellers & G., Wright & C., J. D. Smith, W. H. Webb, J. B., P. Scott, J. F. Hightower, W. F. Thackston, Bowen, G. & Co., G. W. Brannon & Co., G. W. Westfield, Beattie & Co., J. P. Boozer, R. Y. Leavel, R. J. McCaughrin, Mays & M., A. Singleton & Co., S. F. Fant, Lovelace & W., Ripley A. T., McGrath & B.

CONSIGNEES PER CHARLOTTE, COLUMBIA AND AUGUSTA RAILROAD, September 20.—R. D. Senn & Son, P. Cantwell, E. Steinhouse, T. Earle, J. A. Civil, L. C. Kibler, A. P. King, T. H. Mims, P. E. Wise & Co., J. W. Davis, W. D. Love & Co., Kohm & MoA., G. Dieckes, Copeland & B., E. Hope, J. A. Hendrix & Bro., M. Comerford, J. S. & F. Robb, F. G. Parks, J. F. Townsend, Geiger & McG., Agent, J. L. Purseley, Mott & T., J. C. Seegers, Swygert & H., Ferguson & M., H. Solomon, Kibler & L., A. S. J. L. Coleman, W. & A. Faller, A. D. Lovelace, T. B. Crews, S. B. Colecut, J. Carter, T. H. Carter, Dr. S. S. Hill, A. W., B. King, Lieut. A. Harris, J. A. Hamilton, G. Symmers, Willie & Bro., W. C. Bee & Co., B. E. Elkins, J. E. Green, J. M. Lipscomb, J. P., J. M. Murdock, J. Brown, W. H. Webb, J. Swan & Co., M. David & Co., B. R. Smith & Co., J. McKenzie, W. R. Stonley, R. & W. C. Swaffield, R. S. Desportes, Gains & B., J. & Son, M. Lesser, C. O. Mayer, Cooper & T., C. E. Thomas, C. F. Jackson, J. A. Green & Son, Ruff & Cloud, J. R. Minter, Crawford & Son, J. P. Boozer, P. H. Pane, Port Royal R. R. Co.

IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS. We learn from our Charleston exchanges that Mr. P. P. Toole, the well-known manufacturer of Doors, Sashes, Blinds, &c., has established a branch at No. 20 Hayne street, where he keeps constantly on hand and only at articles from his own manufactory, but also every variety of builders' hardware, French and American window glass, both plain and ornamental, slate mantels, and, in short, everything necessary to finish handsomely a residence, a store, or a church. Aug 31

Money to Loan. \$50,000 TO LOAN, on collaterals. Apply at the Citizens' Savings Bank. JOHN C. B. SMITH, Assistant Cashier. Sept 21 4672

Pure Gypsum! CONTAINING ninety-nine and two-thirds per cent. (99.66 per cent.) soluble matter. Warranted free from all impurities. Prepared in the city and for sale at the low price of \$15 per ton, cash, by JOHN H. HOLMES, Commission Merchant, Charleston, S. C. Sept 21

The World-Renowned Howe Sewing Machines Are the Oldest Established of Any in the World.

IN range of work this Machine cannot be equalled. Will work equally well on thick or thin goods, from gauze to heaviest beaver coatings, or even leather, without change of needle, tension or thread. We will warrant them to do this. Our fine work is equal to any, and our heavy work excels that of any other machine in the world. Ladies wishing to introduce the sewing into their families will find it a great saving of time, labor and expense to at once purchase the best. Persons who have tried all machines are unanimous in declaring this to be the easiest learned of any in the market. If you are prejudiced in favor of any particular machine, at least examine THE HOWE before you purchase. ALFRED G. ELEY, General Agent for South Carolina. Office three doors below Dr. Heidrich's Drug Store, Main street, Columbia, S. C. Sept 21 3mo

New Shore Mackerel. KITS, half and whole barrels, for sale low, by E. HOPE. The rally for Temperance Hall, &c., will positively take place on the 10th November.

Local Items.

PHOENIXIANA.—The price of single copies of the PHOENIX is five cents. The *Daily Advertiser* is the name of an afternoon paper, on the cheap order, which has made its appearance in Charleston. It is neutral in politics. Neither editors' nor publishers' names appear. Mr. John H. Holmes, of Charleston, advertises pure gypsum, at \$15 per ton. See his advertisement. According to the United States census, South Carolina had a population in 1840 of 594,398; 1850, 668,507; 1860, 703,708; 1870, 705,608. The whites range as follows: 1840, 259,084; 1850, 274,563; 1860, 291,300; 1870, 289,667. The Southern gas generator, now in use at the PHOENIX office, is much admired. It is just the thing for large establishments; and in country towns is invaluable. Wm. M. Flemming has been appointed a Trial Justice for Spartanburg, vice J. B. Lyle, removed. The survey of the Wilmington, Columbia and Augusta Railroad, from Columbia to Augusta, has been suspended. Yesterday was a dull, dreary, disagreeable, dripping day. The thermometer at the Pollock House recorded as follows: 7 A. M., 70; 12 M., 70; 2 P. M., 70; 7 P. M., 69. Mr. R. Franklin, of the Exchange House, and Mr. Wm. Fine have obtained a lease of the two-story brick building on the East side of Main street, near Gervais, and after a thorough overhauling, will re-open it as a restaurant; and by first quality fare, will, doubtless, have an extensive run of custom. Our merchants, and others wishing to prepare for the fall business, will please take notice that the PHOENIX office is supplied with all necessary material for as handsome cards, bill heads, posters, circulars, and other printing that may be desired, as any office in the city. Give us a call and test our work. The corner-stone of the new Washington Street Methodist Church will be laid this morning, at 10 o'clock. A supply of earth can be obtained by persons desirous of repairing and filling up side-walks and yards, simply for its removal from the corner of Richardson and Washington streets—the site of the City Hall. MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.—The Northern mail opens at 8.00 P. M.; closes 7.15 A. M. Charleston day mail opens 4.00 P. M.; closes 6.00 A. M. Charleston night mail opens 6.30 A. M.; closes 6.00 P. M. Greenville mail opens 6.45 P. M.; closes 6.00 A. M. Western mail opens 9.00 A. M.; closes 1.30 P. M. On Sunday office open from 3 to 4 P. M. WHAT COMES OF IT.—These cheap papers got up with "patent insides," or outsides, are crammed with selections from Yankee magazines, the prominent features of which are characters who (we quote from one of them) "have tasted all the horrors and sufferings that a wounded soldier could feel starving in Libby prison." Do our country friends reflect on what they are doing, in delegating to Yankess the selection of choice reading for Southern fresides? But it is a shrewd "invention of the enemy," very. HOTEL ARRIVALS, September 20.—Columbia Hotel—J. Armstrong, J. Gilfillin, P. Duffie, Mrs. J. F. Moutant, W. Calder, Charleston; W. Falch, G. W. Bradley, wife and child, U. S. A.; W. S. Wood, Va.; W. T. Gary, Edgefield; H. W. St. John, N. Y.; H. S. Johnson, Pekin, China; J. Q. Adams, Mass.; W. T. Walters, W. D. Miller, Baltimore; Jos. Walker, Union; W. J. Magill, Atlanta; J. G. Nichols and wife, St. Helena Island; W. C. Anderson, Augusta; H. W. High, Wilmington; L. Starke, city; O. M. Sadler, S. C.; W. H. Evans, E. I.; T. J. Oatz, Phoenix; J. H. Miner, Midway; T. F. Grenaker, Newberry; J. A. Wright, Ga. Nickerson House—J. Norton, Dorn's Mine; J. Capes, Charleston; G. A. Darling, Dr. Lewis, Lexington; W. Johnston, Charlotte; Mrs. Benton and child, Chicago; Mrs. Silaby, Ala.; Mrs. R. A. Springs, Miss Bobo, Rock Hill; W. W. Duncan, Va.; W. Cooper, Kingstree; T. Turner, Ill.; S. P. Davis, Covington; Mrs. T. C. Cowan, Due West; Miss M. C. Stephens, Miss L. Garly, F. D. Bush, Greenville; J. A. Lowry, Ala.; C. P. Buist, Newberry; D. Bacott, N. Y.; J. O. Meredith, Helena. LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. J. C. B. Smith—Money to Loan. Porter & Steele—"New Departure." Miss Wade—School Notice. Jacob Levin—Variety Sale. A. G. Eley—Howe Sewing Machines. John H. Holmes—Pure Gypsum. Mrs. S. B. Peck—School Notice. Convocation Union Council. ONLY TWO TEA-SPOONFULS OF DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER to a quart of flour are necessary to produce extra-biscuits, rolls, &c., while those of ordinary manufacture require nearly double that quantity. This is owing to its perfect purity and extra strength. Aside from this fact, each package contains the full amount that is represented. Hence, DOOLEY'S is the CHEAPEST, BEST AND MOST RELIABLE in market, and takes the precedent of all others. Growers keep it everywhere. DOOLEY & BROS., manufacturers, 63 New street, New York. Sept 19 43